

## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph [0030] of the disclosure with:

5        Please refer to Fig.2, which is a schematic diagram of a jet 100 according to one embodiment of the present invention. The jet 100 is in flow communications with a reservoir 110 and comprises a substrate 112 positioned above the reservoir 110 and an orifice layer 120 positioned on the substrate 112  
10        so that a plurality of chambers 122 are formed between the orifice layer 120 and the substrate 112. The substrate 112 comprises a manifold 114 for transporting fluid from the reservoir 110 to the jet 100. A plurality of nozzles ~~120~~ 130 are disposed on the orifice layer 120, and each nozzle 130  
15        corresponds to one chamber 122. In the present embodiment, each nozzle ~~120~~ 130 comprises an orifice 132 and four parallel bubble generators 134a, 134b, 134c and 134d. The bubble generators 134a and 134b are disposed on a first side 131 of the orifice 132, and the bubble generators 134c and 134d are  
20        disposed on a second side 133 of the orifice 132. In addition, the bubble generators 134a, 134b, 134c and 134d are electrically connected to a driving circuit (not shown), which drives the bubble generators 134a, 134b, 134c and 134d to generate bubbles in their corresponding chamber 122. The orifice 132 is formed  
25        on the orifice layer 120, and is positioned to correspond to the chamber 122. In the present embodiment, each of the bubble generators 134a, 134b, 134c and 134d is a heater that heats a fluid 116 inside the chamber 122 to generate bubbles. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the orifice  
30        layer 120 is composed of a low stress material with a residual stress lower than 300 MPa, such as a silicon rich nitride, to avoid the orifice layer 120 from being broken by the high

residual stress incurred from fabricating the jet 100.

Please replace paragraph [0031] of the disclosure with:

5        Please refer to Fig.3 to Fig. 6. Fig. 3 is a top  
view of a-one of the nozzles 130 shown in Fig.2. Fig.4  
is a sectional view along line 4-4 of the jet 100 shown  
in Fig.2. Fig.5 is a cross-sectional diagram of the  
jet 100 shown in Fig.2 when a bubble is generated. Fig.6  
10 is a cross-sectional diagram of the jet 100 shown in  
Fig.2 when a droplet is ejected. A first region 136  
and a second region 138 are shown in Fig.3. There is  
a corresponding chamber 122 under the first region 136,  
and a manifold 114 under the second region 138. Heaters  
15 134a, 134b, 134c and 134d are disposed on the first  
side 131 and the second side 133, wherein the first  
side 131 is closer to the manifold 114 than the second  
side 133 is to the manifold 114. As a result, the heaters  
134a and 134b positioned on the first side 131 are closer  
20 to the manifold 114 than the heaters 134c and 134d  
positioned on the second side 133. As shown in Fig.  
4 to Fig. 6, the driving circuit (not shown) drives  
the heaters 134a and 134b disposed on the first side  
131 to heat the fluid 116 inside the chamber 122 to  
25 generate a first bubble 142 and a second bubble 144  
in turn. When the first bubble 142 is generated, the  
first bubble 142 prevents the fluid 116 inside the  
chamber 122 from flowing into the manifold 114, and  
hence a virtual valve is formed that isolates the chamber  
30 122 from the manifold 114. As a result, cross-talk  
between adjacent chambers 122 is prevented. After the  
first bubble 142 is generated, the heaters 134c and

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134d are driven by the driving circuit to generate a second bubble 144. As the second bubble expands, the pressure of the fluid 116 inside the chamber 122 increases until a droplet 146 is ejected. As the first  
5 bubble 142 and the second bubble 144 continue to expand, they approach each other as shown in Fig. 6. When the two bubbles combine, they stop forcing the fluid 116. Momentum carries the completed droplet 146 from the orifice 132. The tail 148 of the droplet 146 is cut  
10 suddenly so that no satellite droplet is generated.

Please replace paragraph [0035] of the disclosure with:

Please refer to Fig.10, which is a top view of a nozzle 330  
15 of a jet 300 according to a third embodiment of the present invention. Each nozzle 330 of the jet 300 comprises an orifice 332 and three bubble generators 334a, 334b and ~~334d~~ 334c which are electrically connected to a driving circuit (not shown). Each of the bubble generators is a heater, wherein the heaters  
20 334a and 334b are disposed on a first side 331 of the orifice 332, and the heater 334c is disposed on a second side 333 of the orifice 332. As shown in Fig.10, the heater 334a is electrically connected to a signal wire 336a and connected to the heater 334c in series via a conducting wire 338. The  
25 heater 334c is electrically connected to a grounded wire 342. Thus, the signal wire 336a, the heater 334a, the conducting wire 338, the heater 334c and the grounded wire 342 form a circuit. The signal wire 336b, the heater 334b, the conducting wire 338, the heater 334c and the grounded wire 342 form another  
30 circuit. When the driving circuit drives the heaters 334a, 334b, 334c to generate first bubbles and second bubbles in their corresponding chamber, a voltage is applied to the signal

wire 336a and the 336b. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the driving circuit can apply voltages to the signal wire 336a and 336b simultaneously so that the heaters 334a, 334b and 334c heat fluid inside the corresponding chamber to generate first bubbles and second bubbles. The driving circuit can also apply a voltage to either the conducting wire 336a or the conducting wire 336b so that only one of the heaters 334a and 334b heats fluid to generate a first bubble. In the present embodiment, the driving circuit controls the amount of energy supplied to the heaters 334a and 334b on the first side 331 of the orifice 332 to change the sizes of bubbles. As a result, droplets of different sizes are ejected from the orifice 332.

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